

Policy Area 2: High Quality and Diverse Teachers and Leaders

As discussed further in the Commission's Preliminary Report, in the process of conducting its gap analysis, the Commission learned that in essentially every high performing school system in the world, teaching is regarded as a high status profession. In these systems, teachers typically come from the upper ranks of high school graduates, standards for getting into teacher education programs are high, compensation is comparable to that of other occupations requiring the same amount of university education and, once young people choose a career in teaching, they tend to stay in it as long as those who become doctors, engineers and attorneys stay in theirs.

None of this is true for teachers in the United States in general or for those in Maryland in particular. Teachers make substantially less than other university graduates with the same number of years of education. They tend to come not from the top of their high school graduating classes. Once in teaching, they stay in teaching half the time that their fellow university graduates stay in the high-status professions they chose instead. And these trends are getting worse.

Another major difference between the teaching profession in high performing systems and the US is the conditions under which teachers work. For most teachers in the US, the job on the last day of work is pretty much the same as the job on the first day of work. That job is instructing students, mostly in isolation from other teachers, for as many hours a day as possible.

That is not how the top performing systems organize the work environment in their schools. In those countries, teachers' work is organized more like the work of other professionals. They have real careers in teaching. Like attorneys and engineers, as they gain more expertise, they get more responsibility, authority, status and compensation. They don't just close the door of their classrooms and work alone; they work in teams, pooling their expertise as they create first rate lessons, observe and critique each other's teaching, develop strategies to help students who are falling behind and monitor their progress, and much more. The instructional leadership in American schools is expected to come exclusively from principals; in the top performing countries, most of the leadership comes instead from teachers in leadership positions. The principal's job is to orchestrate this whole complex of activity, from structuring the teams to deciding who leads them to selecting faculty members. The international data are clear: structure the work of teachers as professional work, offer them a real career, pay them like professionals and treat them like professionals and they will do a first rate job.

Turning teaching into a high-status profession that top performing Maryland high school graduates want to pursue will not be easy. The State will have to: substantially raise its standards for entering the profession of teaching; provide strong incentives for high quality high school graduates to choose teaching; make a special effort to make sure those students reflect the diversity of the school population; raise the standards for accrediting university teacher education programs; increase the rigor of the teacher preparation curriculum; put much more emphasis on including in teacher preparation a high quality experience for aspiring teachers in real and diverse schools that provide for teachers the same kind of experience that aspiring doctors get in good teaching hospitals; create career ladders for our teachers modelled on the best such career ladders in the world; shift from a compensation system based on time in service and courses taken to a compensation system based on advancing demonstrated expertise; reorganize our schools to give teachers the time to work in teams to systematically improve their schools; and make sure that the state teacher education programs are designed to support the whole system envisioned for the schools by this Commission. The Commission is recommending exactly that.

It will take close to a decade to fully implement these initiatives. None of them stands alone. They constitute one integrated system, a system expected to create a new profession of teaching that yields for Maryland students the best teaching in the world, an indispensable component of a high-performance education system.

Element 2a: Teacher preparation will be much more rigorous, and induction will be integrated with teacher preparation more systematically

Design Assumptions:

1. Universities offer teacher training programs and evaluate their students' competencies at a level of rigor comparable to the countries with the top student performance by:
 - a. Requiring all future teachers to pass a set of courses and demonstrate competencies in basic research skills and methods and training on how to routinely evaluate and use research and data to help teachers improve student performance
 - b. Requiring future teachers to take courses and demonstrate competencies, including racial awareness and cultural competence, designed to enable them to teach the Maryland curriculum frameworks, including how to teach students from different racial, ethnic, and economic backgrounds as well as different learning abilities and social/emotional needs and how to implement restorative practices in such a way to enable students to reach the college and career readiness standards
 - c. Requiring elementary teachers to take courses in the core subjects they will teach in order to have deep content knowledge in the core subjects in elementary school

- d. Requiring future teachers to take courses and demonstrate competencies to enable them to conduct expert assessment of the typical deficits students have as they work to succeed in courses, as well as the techniques most likely to help students with those deficits
 - e. Requiring future teachers to take courses and demonstrate competencies to enable them to recognize and effectively use high-quality instructional materials (including online) and to adapt existing curriculum to make it stronger using standards-aligned tools, including the ability to use digital resources and computer technology
 - f. Requiring future teachers to learn the skills necessary and demonstrate competencies to effectively manage student behavior
 - g. Requiring teacher candidates to pass edTPA, PPAT or a similar performance based assessment in order to exit a Maryland teacher preparation program no later than 5 years following implementation of the legislation
2. The practicum in teacher training will produce teachers whose knowledge and skill is comparable in every way to the knowledge and skills of the teachers produced by the teacher training institutions in the top-performing countries
- a. Prospective teachers will complete a full school year of practical experience prior to completing an undergraduate teacher education program no later than 5 years following implementation of the legislation. [Master’s degree programs in teaching must have a practicum of at least 100 days, but universities are encouraged to offer a full-year practicum.][‡]
 - b. All practicum (internship) experiences will be the shared responsibility of the public school district partners and institutions of higher education. Shared responsibility means that the school districts will share accountability for finding placements for qualified candidates and will compensate qualified “supervising” or mentor teachers (using career ladder criteria as a major criteria for selection). Institutions will collaborate with supervising/mentor teachers to evaluate teacher interns and ensure the interns demonstrate all necessary competencies required of teachers. .
 - c. The practicum can be consecutive or occur throughout the teacher training program. Extended induction programs beyond the required practicum are encouraged, with special attention to authentic (financial and accountable) partnerships between universities and school districts. Teacher education majors should have an opportunity to have a classroom observation experience early in the program to determine if they have the aptitude and temperament for teaching and universities are encouraged to allow students to have experiences in different school settings.

~~[‡]The Working Group was split 3-3 on whether master’s programs should be required to have 100-day or full-year practicum~~

- d. Institutions and schools/school districts are encouraged to be creative and flexible in incorporating the additional practicum requirement into the existing program of study. Institutions must show cause to expand the teacher preparation program by up to 12 credits, but in no case should more than 132 credits be required to receive a teaching degree.
 - e. Further, MSDE, MHEC, and the institutions should review the current State requirements for teacher preparation programs to ensure that they are aligned with the Commission's recommendations. To the extent they are not aligned and are extraneous, redundant, or no longer necessary, those requirements should be eliminated to allow students to complete the practicum within the existing 120 credits required to earn a degree.
 - f. The instructional system and work organization of schools where teachers in training will be placed for their practicum will be designed to reflect the recommendations of the Commission
 - g. Mentors of practicum programs will be highly competent teachers (e.g. Master Teachers on the career ladder) selected by the district to instill in the next generation of teachers the kinds of skills, attitudes, values and knowledge they want in the people they hope to attract to teaching in their district.
- 3. Prospective teachers will develop strong action research skills through their university training as well as through completing their practicum
 - a. The schools in which they practice will have all of their improvement strategies accompanied by research projects designed to gauge the extent to which those strategies achieve their goals
 - 4. Mentors for induction programs, like those of practicum programs, will be highly competent teachers selected by the district to instill in the next generation of teachers the kinds of skills, attitudes, values and knowledge they want in the people they hope to attract to teaching in their district. The design of the induction program should build on the TIRA program currently being piloted in the State and utilize teachers in the Teacher Leadership Track of the career ladder.
 - 5. Teacher training programs and districts must collaborate regularly and develop closer working relationships to strengthen teacher preparation, induction, and ongoing professional development, including financial MOUs. MSDE must increase its capacity to provide technical assistance and support to teacher training programs and develop a systematic means of providing feedback to ensure that the universities are better informed about the content and expectations of preK-12 classrooms.
 - 6. Universities offering graduate level courses in school administration for certification must ensure (through the MSDE/MHEC program approval process) that they carefully evaluate the potential of candidates to be effective school leaders and that the curriculum will enable graduates to successfully organize and manage schools and systems in such a way as the top-performing systems, including managing highly skilled professionals in a modern professional work

environment and effectively conducting peer observation and evaluation of other personnel. This will include both a clinical experience and an assessment to determine if candidates demonstrate the skills described above.

Implementation ~~Considerations~~ Decisions:

1. At first, collaboratives of districts, university-based teacher training institutions, and exclusive employee representatives will be seed grant funded, including an evaluation component, to create 21st Century practicums that build on the professional development schools currently in the State but may be offered at a broader, more diverse set of schools that will be affiliated with the universities and organized and managed to provide state-of-the-art professional education for prospective teachers that reflects the best practices of the top-performing countries.
 - a. The schools offering practicums will be organized in a career ladder system with a work organization consistent with the description of high performance work organizations provided in the Commission report.
 - b. Those members of the school faculty serving as Professor Master Teachers on the career ladder will hold appointments as clinical or adjunct faculty at the university and may teach in both institutions.
 - c. The members of school faculty serving in the Lead Teacher and Master Teacher rungs of the career ladder will be responsible for designing the school's induction program for new teachers and mentoring new and struggling teachers. Districts will be responsible for making time available for Lead and Master Teachers to perform these roles, as described in Element 2i, during the normal work day as part of their professional responsibilities for which they are being compensated under the career ladder.
 - d. Both university faculty and district-based school faculty will be expected to be fully conversant with the policies and practices of professional development schools in the top-performing countries and to have the skills and knowledge needed to adapt those policies and practices to the needs of their own students.
2. The State will make seed grant awards available to the strongest applicants in the first year of the collaborative. Future awards will be contingent on strong performance and implementation of the design laid out in the applications.
3. These schools offering practicums will be public schools with student bodies reflecting the diversity of public schools in the State or, if not possible, the diversity of the geographic area in which the school is located.
4. The State will make additional grants available in years 2 through 5 as word spreads and the initial grantees become proof points for the success of the effort.
5. In year 65, an evaluation will be done. Results of the evaluation will determine whether to continue the competitive grant program or whether to require all

institutions throughout the State to meet the grant criteria through legislation, with some modifications based on the experiences of the pilot program grantees.

Element 2b: Raise **standards for licensing** new teachers in MD to levels comparable to the standards for teachers in the top performing nations

Design Assumptions:

1. Teachers will be required to pass a test of teaching ability to earn an initial Maryland license (e.g., PPAT, edTPA) no later than 5 years after implementation of legislation. This requirement applies to all new teachers, including alternative preparation programs, except those who are teaching CTE courses. Teachers coming from out of state must pass the assessment within 18 months of being hired by a Maryland district or hold an active National Board Certification. After sufficient data has been collected that demonstrates that one assessment is more valuable than another, the State should adjust the licensure requirement.
2. Teachers will be required to pass State-specific exams of teacher mastery of reading instruction and content that will be at least on par with the rigor of Massachusetts for elementary education (K-6) and for the middle and high school grade levels by a date certain.
- 2.3. [As new teacher standards and assessments are being developed and implemented, the State should be aware of and monitor any negative impact on the diversity of teacher candidates passing the assessments.](#)
- 3.4. The competencies laid out in Element 2a, Design Assumption 1 will also be evaluated throughout the teacher education program and practicum.
- 4.5. Teacher candidates who are midcareer changers and taking the one-year alternative certification option will participate in a three-year mentorship and induction program under an experienced mentor.
- 5.6. Alternative teacher preparation programs must require a minimum teaching practicum of at least 100 hours within 1 year of enactment of the legislation (no earlier than the summer of 2020), and at least a full school year no later than 5 years after enactment. The teaching practicum includes preparing lesson plans, teaching, debriefing, and observing a class of students to which the student teacher is assigned and must include at least 40 hours of teaching during class periods.
- 6.7. The State Board of Education and the Professional Standards and Teacher Education Board, under their existing authority, shall adopt regulations to implement these new requirements.

Implementation ~~Considerations~~Decisions:

1. The State will require a Basic Literacy Skills Test as soon as the test is developed (first-time pass rate in Massachusetts is currently 84 percent) and allow teacher candidates to retake the test as many times as needed to pass.

2. The State will roll out more challenging special subject tests tailored to the subjects teachers will teach (for example, English for High School, Math for High School, History for High School, etc.) after implementation of the literacy test. The State or the contracted vendor will develop standards for these exams first and release these standards to teacher preparation institutions four years in advance of when the exam will take effect, so that preparation programs can adapt accordingly.
3. Once subject tests are required, test takers can retake the test as many times as needed to pass, if desired. (First-time pass rate in Massachusetts is currently 64 percent).

Element 2c: Expand teaching scholarships and loan assistance for **highly skilled and diverse candidates** to teach in high-need schools.

Design Assumptions:

1. HB 1415 provides funding for the Maryland Teaching Fellows scholarship program, which was created in 2014 but never funded, for prospective teachers who commit to teaching in high-need Maryland schools for at least two years if enrolled in a graduate program or the number of years the candidate received an incentive fund award if enrolled in an undergraduate program
 - a. The scholarship is available to either high school seniors, current college students or graduate students, who:
 - i. are Maryland residents or attended a Maryland high school
 - ii. earned either:
 1. a GPA of at least 3.0, [increasing to 3.3 beginning after 5 years](#)³
 2. a combined math and reading SAT score of at least 1100 with neither reading nor math lower than 500
 3. a composite ACT score of at least 25 or
 4. the 50th percentile on the GRE
 - iii. have demonstrated aptitude for teaching or exceptional dedication to teaching
 - b. HB 1415 defines a “high-need Maryland school” as one in which 50% of students qualify for free and reduced-price meals
 - c. The incentive fund award covers 100% of tuition, room, board and fees at a Maryland public institution of higher education, or 50% of these costs at a Maryland private nonprofit institution, and fees for exit and licensure exams
 - [d.](#) HB 1415 requires teacher training programs that enroll 15 or more fund recipients to develop an enriched program of study for such recipients
 - [d.e.](#) [The Maryland Higher Education Commission should make best efforts to award scholarships to eligible students in a manner that reflects the geographic and racial diversity of Maryland’s public school students](#)
2. Enhance the existing loan assistance repayment program to serve more teachers.

3. Increase awareness of the availability of these programs for teachers.

Implementation ~~Considerations~~ Decisions:

1. HB 1415 has passed the General Assembly and been signed by the Governor. It requires \$2 million annually for the Teaching Fellows scholarship. Funding should be increased to \$4 million in year 2, \$8 million in year 3, \$12 million in year 4 and \$18 million in year 5 and thereafter. Funding should continue at this level until a sufficient number of qualified teachers are produced and remain in the Maryland teaching profession. At such time that this occurs, the State may consider reducing the required amount of funding, but some level of scholarship funding should be maintained to ensure a diverse and qualified cadre of teachers in the State.

Element 2d: Encourage higher education institutions to take advantage of national foundation efforts to develop **highly qualified teachers and leaders from diverse backgrounds**

Design Assumptions:

1. State will provide matching funds, as needed, to institutions that secure grants to increase the quality and diversity of the teacher training applicant pool available to teacher training institutions, up to some maximum amount
2. Teacher preparation institutions engaged in one of the collaboratives described in Element 2a will be required to apply for these grant funds

~~2. _____~~

~~3. _____~~

~~Implementation Considerations:~~

- ~~4.~~3. State will provide technical assistance with grant writing to those institutions

Element 2e: Launch statewide public relations and communications initiative to **rebrand teaching as an attractive career** and attract students from **diverse backgrounds** and examine hiring practices to determine if they are contributing to the lack of diversity in the teaching profession

Design Assumptions:

1. HB 1415 of 2018 establishes a teacher outreach and recruitment campaign to be run by the State Department of Education. (requires \$250,000 annually)
2. The outreach program will be targeted toward the top 25% of high school students in each county to encourage them to consider teaching
3. The State Department of Education shall establish a steering committee and consult with that committee on the outreach program and recruitment campaign.

The steering committee must include faculty and student representatives of the State's historically black colleges and universities and other institutions as well as the Maryland State Education Association

4. Once the campaign is successful, the State may consider modifying the campaign by decreasing the amount of funding provided as recruitment becomes less challenging and prestige increases and targeting or limiting the funding provided to certain critical shortage areas or demographic targets, as needed
- 4.5. The program will include:
 - a. A digital recruitment platform comprising free public service and paid media
 - b. Email and social media
 - c. Targeted outreach to interested candidates, with a focus on talented candidates who are historically underrepresented in teaching, particularly teachers of color, and teacher shortage fields
 - d. Opportunities to connect candidates to resources about teaching and supervised experiences in schools to get them excited about teaching, including an increased awareness of racial disparities between student demographics and the teaching population
6. The teaching workforce should reflect the diversity of students in the schools. School systems must be aware of the potential that biases in teacher selection are contributing to the lack of diversity among teachers. The districts should review their hiring practices to determine if they are contributing unintentionally to the lack of diversity in Maryland's teaching staff and make changes as appropriate

Implementation Considerations:

~~HB 1415 has passed the General Assembly and signed by the Governor.~~

~~After the Commission report is completed and adopted by the State, consider launching a statewide outreach effort to promote all of the Commission's recommendations, including a high-quality media campaign to rebrand teaching as an attractive career. Consider strategies used by top systems such as pro bono services from leading communications firms in the state and region.~~

1. ~~The State may consider modifying the campaign by:~~
 - a. ~~Decreasing the amount of funding provided as recruitment becomes less challenging and prestige increases~~
~~Targeting or limiting the funding provided to certain critical shortage areas or demographic targets, as needed~~

Element 2f: Raise teacher pay to make it equitable with other highly trained professionals with the same amount of education

Design Assumptions:

1. Teacher wages and salaries will continue to be negotiated collectively at the local level including for cost of living increases and increases beyond the State Framework for the Educator Career Ladder.
2. The State will conduct periodic benchmarking studies of teacher salary to include comparability with other professionals with similar education and experience levels at the State and regional levels based on the Economic Policy Institute’s list of comparable occupations. Each county and local union will receive from the State at the start of each collective bargaining process the average salary of comparable professionals as identified by the Commission including accountants, architects, and registered nurses (**see exhibit [Comparable Occupations List](#) with exclusion of specific occupations**) in the State and region.
3. Over the first three years of implementation, teacher salaries will be increased by 10% to reach the average salary of teachers in Massachusetts and New Jersey (as of 2017) as a head start to improve teacher salaries and make teaching a more attractive profession prior to full implementation of the career ladder. This salary increase is intended to be a base adjustment and not a replacement for annual cost of living increases, which will continue to be the subject of collective bargaining.
4. Pay increases above and beyond these initial increases and annual cost of living increases will largely be a function of movement up the career ladder, described in Element 2g, with the goal that the average teacher salary will reach the average salary of comparable professions in Maryland.
- 4.5. The Commission appreciates the value that education support professionals provide in schools. Although the Commission’s recommendations are focused on certificated personnel, it urges districts to consider increasing education support professional salaries as teacher salaries increase.

Implementation ~~Considerations~~Decisions:

1. State and local formula funding will support increases to teacher pay in accordance with implementation of the [base increase \(10%\) and the](#) career ladder.
2. ~~P~~A~~ll~~ pay increases will go hand in hand with higher teacher standards.

**Maryland Occupations/Salaries: Economic Policy Institute Comparable Occupations List
2017**

AREA	ST	STATE	OCC_CODE	OCC_TITLE	OCC_GROUP	TOT_EMP	Mean Annual Salary	Median Annual Salary
24	MD	Maryland	13-1075	Labor Relations Specialists	detailed	1,380	\$67,770	\$70,440
24	MD	Maryland	13-1151	Training and Development Specialists	detailed	1,140	130,630	121,630
24	MD	Maryland	13-2011	Accountants and Auditors	detailed	26,230	80,930	72,900
24	MD	Maryland	15-1131	Computer Programmers	detailed	4,710	89,090	82,320
24	MD	Maryland	17-1011	Architects, Except Landscape and Naval	detailed	2,440	90,740	84,260
24	MD	Maryland	19-1031	Conservation Scientists	detailed	470	75,940	65,450
24	MD	Maryland	25-4011	Archivists	detailed	340	68,850	61,750
24	MD	Maryland	25-4012	Curators	detailed	160	58,670	55,970
24	MD	Maryland	27-3041	Editors	detailed	2,230	61,870	57,290
24	MD	Maryland	27-3042	Technical Writers	detailed	2,180	78,260	77,290
24	MD	Maryland	29-1122	Occupational Therapists	detailed	3,300	85,620	87,750
24	MD	Maryland	29-1123	Physical Therapists	detailed	4,930	86,840	89,010
24	MD	Maryland	29-1141	Registered Nurses	detailed	53,700	75,250	74,120
24	MD	Maryland	13-1041	Compliance Officers	detailed	7,510	76,000	73,530
				Mean			\$80,461	
Note: Excludes clergy and inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers								
24	MD	Maryland	25-2021	Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	detailed	24,670	\$67,340	\$65,740
24	MD	Maryland	25-2031	Secondary School Teachers, Except Special and Career/Technical Education	detailed	19,830	69,070	67,830
24	MD	Maryland	25-3097	Teachers and Instructors, All Other, Except Substitute Teachers	detailed	9,570	58,150	53,290
24	MD	Maryland	21-1012	Educational, Guidance, School, and Vocational Counselors	detailed	6,170	63,840	61,050
				Mean			\$64,600	
% Difference from Comparable Occupations								
				Mean			-24.6%	

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment Statistics; Economic Policy Institute

Element 2g : Develop career ladders for teachers and school leaders comparable in design to the career ladders found in Singapore and Shanghai, with respect to standards for advancement and relationship to the system for compensating teachers and school leaders.

Design Assumptions:

1. The State will provide a set of design parameters for the career ladder system. Although districts can implement the ladder in different ways, they must remain within these parameters or they will not be eligible for additional State funding tied to implementing the career ladder (see exhibit **Maryland Career Ladder for Educators**).
2. There are many more teachers at the bottom rungs of the ladder than at the top.
3. Movement up the ladder is a function of performance and experience, (i.e., knowledge, skills and responsibilities) as well as availability of the position the teacher is seeking.
4. The ladders will have two tracks: Teacher Leadership Track and Administrative Track.
5. Teachers can move laterally across the tracks if their interests change.
6. The first two levels will be common to both tracks: State Licensed Teacher and National Board Certified Teacher
 - a. Roughly 50% of all teachers will be on one of these two levels and another 20% will be National Board Certified (NBC)
 - b. During the first years of implementation, roughly 10% of all teachers will opt not to participate in the career ladder and will continue on the Advanced Professional Certificate (i.e. Master Degree/30 credits) path.
 - c. At least five years after passage of legislation implementing a career ladder, *and* when the Maryland NBC pass rate reaches the national average (currently 65%), new teachers receiving a Maryland teaching certificate must participate in the Educator Career Ladder and are not eligible for salary increases based on years of experience and degrees or credits. By the tenth year of teaching, they must achieve National Board Certification (*i.e., pass all four modules*). Until a National Board Certification ~~module~~ is achieved, their salary is frozen except for COLA. Teachers with 20 or more years of experience who choose to must pursue/complete NBCPTS must complete it within five years of the legislation's enactment.
 - d. During the transition period (after passage of legislation but prior to the threshold requiring all new teachers to pursue NBC), existing teachers may pursue NBC and if they achieve NBC ~~module(s)~~, they will go onto the career ladder, receive the associated NBC salary increase, and are not eligible for salary increases based on years of experience and degrees or credits. Salary increases for existing teachers who already hold NBC and are receiving a stipend will immediately receive the NBC salary increase

~~(and no longer receive the stipend) have not been addressed by the Working Group yet.~~

- e. Teachers for whom there is no assessment comparable to NBC in their subject area may earn a Master's Degree/30 credits in an approved program of study.
 - ~~f. The timeline for implementing the career ladder and minimum salary increases associated with moving up the career ladder and other assumptions for costing out purposes are contained in the Implementation Considerations. After the career ladder is fully implemented, and after all new teachers entering the State will be expected to pursue NBC because of its performance-based approach, local education agencies (LEAs) should continue to encourage master's degrees in fields that require special expertise, shortage areas, and enhance educators' professional skills and their qualifications to teach dual enrollment courses as adjunct faculty at colleges and universities. In appropriate areas, LEAs, through collective bargaining, should provide additional compensation for achieving a master's degree.~~
 - ~~f. teachers may choose to pursue a Master's Degree/30 credits (in addition to NBC) to enhance their professional skills. Districts and collective bargaining units may negotiate salary and benefit increases (e.g. tuition reimbursement) associated with degrees/credits that they consider valuable~~
 - g. Once the career ladder is fully implemented, NBC teachers must renew their certification every 5 years in order to continue to hold a Maryland teacher certificate and to receive the salary increase associated with NBC renewal under the proposed career ladder. NBC teachers who fail to earn renewal will be given a one-year grace period to complete the recertification (and will not receive the associated salary increase until renewal is completed). If they do not receive NBC, their salary is frozen except for any COLA. After 25 years or more of experience, NBC renewal is optional.
- 7. Roughly 12% of all teachers are on the Teacher Leadership Track.
 - 8. Teachers on the Teacher Leadership Track are responsible for mentoring their peers and serving as expert resources on content and pedagogy for their school, their district, and the State.
 - a. There will be three levels on the Teacher Leadership Track: Lead Teacher, Master Teacher and Professor Master Teacher.
 - b. Districts will draw their mentor teachers for induction programs and teacher training practicums from this track .
 - c. Districts will draw experts to write curriculum and assessment items and develop model lessons from the highest levels of this track.
 - d. For the purposes of costing, we will assume that most teachers in the Teacher Leadership Track will be Lead Teachers (Level 4A-1) with a small

number of Master Teachers (Level 4A-2) and very few Professor Master Teachers (Level 4A-3).

- e. *Lead Teacher:* This step on the ladder certifies that the holder has:
- All the knowledge and skill required for the previous steps on the ladder;
 - The capacity to lead other teachers working in teams to improve the curriculum, instruction and assessment in the school in an effective and disciplined way ;
 - The skills and knowledge needed to mentor new teachers and other less skilled teachers to enable them to develop their skills;
 - Sufficient expertise in research, especially action research, to:
 - Lead teacher teams that will use research to develop programs, curriculum, teaching techniques and other interventions, and
 - Conduct formal evaluations to determine the extent to which those interventions are successful, correcting course as necessary to produce the outcomes for students they want.
- f. Lead teachers will teach roughly 50% of their working hours, and spend most of the additional time mentoring newer and struggling teachers and leading workshops and demonstrations at the school level. In countries with well-developed career ladders, teachers are not able to ascend the career ladder without showing that they are constantly learning from their fellow teachers and sharing their expertise with others. School leaders in the top performing countries are held responsible for identifying teachers with leadership potential and giving them opportunities to grow and develop.
- g. Consistent with other professional occupations in which labor and management assume mutual accountability for success, the selection of lead teachers will be made from a list of candidates proposed by master and professor master teachers and, in the short-term until there are a sufficient number of master and professor master teachers in each school system, by other lead teachers, and approved by the school principal and superintendent .
- h. *Master Teacher:* Teachers on this step of the ladder have demonstrated exceptional skill in all the areas described for Lead Teacher to the degree that they are ready to assume responsibility for leading the work of other Lead Teachers. Ways of demonstrating this skill include:
- The people they have mentored will be unusually capable;
 - The teams they will have led will have consistently produced unusually effective improvements in curriculum, instruction and assessment;
 - Their research will be published in refereed journals and they will be in great demand within and beyond their school and district to counsel and guide others on the basis of their achievements;

- They will have high ethical standards and know how to promote a school culture in which all students are expected to achieve at high levels and all professionals are expected to do whatever it takes to make their students successful; and
 - They are widely admired “teachers of teachers” who can inspire, guide and develop others to achieve real competence.
- i. These teachers will teach roughly 40% of their working hours, and spend most of the additional time mentoring Lead Teachers and leading workshops and demonstrations at the school and district level.
 - j. Consistent with other professional occupations in which labor and management assume mutual accountability for success, the selection of master teachers will be made from a list of candidates proposed by professor master teachers and, in the short-term until there are sufficient professor master teachers in each school system, by other master teachers, and approved by the school principal and superintendent .
 - k. *Professor Master Teacher:* The top step on the teachers’ ladder is reserved for a very small number of professionals whose exceptional accomplishments entitle them to very special recognition. They are:
 - They are among the very best teachers, leaders of teachers and developers of leaders;
 - Researchers who have as many published research papers to their credit as university professors, hence the title; and
 - Equally qualified to teach in university and in school, and to play leadership roles in both places.
 - l. This step is particularly appropriate for key senior faculty members in professional development schools, particularly senior teachers in those schools that hold a doctorate and are also qualified to serve as clinical professors in the university.
 - m. These teachers will be primarily based at universities, serving as the mentors and instructors of teachers in training, mentoring new teachers in induction, and designing and leading professional development across the State.
 - n. Professor Master Teachers will be selected by LEAs in partnership with IHEs.
 - o. Standards for Level 4 will be set by a local oversight board made up of advanced teachers and other stakeholders will use statewide criteria as minimum criteria and has the option to add additional criteria to their vetting process. To achieve Level 4 certification, they must take on additional roles, responsibilities and utilize advanced knowledge such as:
 - Consulting teachers (those used in Peer Assistance and Review Programs);
 - Staff Development Teachers;
 - Elementary team leaders;

- Secondary department chairs or resource teachers;
 - Mentors;
 - Curriculum developers; and
 - School-based educators facilitating collaborative efforts.
- p. Serving in these roles requires some continued teaching responsibility (e.g. teaching approximately 40–50% of working time) unless they are out of the classroom (i.e. a consulting teacher providing assistance, doing observation and/or evaluations) for a full year or longer, in which case, after a time specific, they must return to the classroom.
- q. To achieve this level, among other requirements, teachers must have the following competencies:
- Teaching diverse communities (this includes low performance, high poverty schools or possibly low performing, high-poverty students within predominantly middle class schools);
 - Leadership in professional development and mentoring;
 - Successful passing of objective assessments (grading videos, etc.);
 - Demonstrating accomplished instruction (to diverse populations);
 - Credibility among peers; and
 - Can demonstrate success in advancing colleagues instructionally.
9. Roughly 5% of all teachers are on the Administrative Track.
10. Teachers on the Administrative Track are responsible for managing administrative functions in the school. This track develops teachers to be school principals.
- a. The primary way to become a school principal is to advance along this track. Similarly, the primary way to become a director-level staff of a district department is to advance along this track. However, districts must allow some flexibility in order to ensure that uniquely talented individuals from backgrounds outside education may still become school leaders. To that end, Assistant Principals are required to achieve either NBC or APC for administrators.
- b. There will be two levels on the Administrative Track: Licensed Principal and Master Principal.
- c. Additional levels may be added to this track for district office directors depending on the structure of the district central office and the staffing needs
- d. For the purposes of costing, we will assume that about 4% of teachers will become a Licensed Principal with very few (less than 1%) will become a Master Principal.
- e. *Licensed Principal:* This step on the ladder will be attained by candidates who meet the requirement set by the state for full certification as principals.
- f. This is sometimes not attained until after new principals complete an induction program or training program for newly serving principals.
- f.g. Like existing and new teachers, all principals must receive training and demonstrate competencies in racial awareness and cultural competence,

including how to teach students, and manage teaching faculty, from different racial, ethnic and socioeconomic backgrounds as well as implementation of restorative practices

- g.h. *Master Principal:* Applicants who meet this standard will have shown that they have the skills and knowledge needed to:
- Effectively identify, attract, lead and retain highly professional teachers ;
 - Organize and manage their school so as to support those teachers in a way that provides them strong incentives and support to do the best work of which they are capable;
 - Set high standards for themselves, their faculty and their students;
 - Get all the stakeholders on board with their vision and the strategic skills needed to execute on that vision;
 - Identify teachers with the highest potential and to help them develop that potential;
 - Help students, parents and teachers embrace the conviction that all of the students can reach internationally competitive standards and do whatever it takes to get there;
 - Develop other principals;
 - Support other principals; and
 - Lead other principals to very high levels of performance
11. Master Principals will be selected from a list of candidates who have earned NBC as proposed by teacher leaders and other master principals, and approved by the superintendent.
 12. Teachers can move between tracks with approval from their principal.
 13. Teachers cannot be promoted up the ladder without receiving positive evaluation of instruction by at least the principal and others, as required by the district, and unless there is an opening for the position into which they wish to move
 - a. Promotion requires mutual agreement with their principal or supervisor and others, as required by the district, that they are ready to take on the responsibilities at the next level and the understanding that they must complete those responsibilities to remain in good standing
 - b. Because promotion happens only when there is an opening for the position in question, promotion is not guaranteed.
 14. In general, the highest levels of the ladder should be reserved for exceptional teachers and leaders, with no more than 1% attaining the highest levels
~~The highest level of the Teacher Leadership Track should have salary parity with principals~~
 15. Although individual bargaining units may have different salary scales (and salary sublevels within each rung of the ladder, if needed), the State expects that moving up each level in the career ladder will result in at least a minimum pay increase as defined in the State framework.

16. The State should use its program approval powers to require IHEs that offer programs leading to school leadership certifications to carefully evaluate the potential of candidates to be effective school leaders, including evidence that the identified candidate has a record of successful teaching and has performed well in teacher leadership roles.
17. IHEs wishing to offer graduate level courses in school administration for certification should present evidence their curriculum will enable their graduates to (1) successfully organize and manage schools and school systems as recommended by the Commission; (2) manage highly skilled professionals working in a modern professional work environment; (3) effectively conduct peer observation and evaluation of other school personnel.
18. As the success of a school leader grows as demonstrated by positive evaluations and movement up the career ladder, more autonomy should be provided to that school leader for making school-level decisions.
19. Successful school leaders should have significant experience and success in schools that represent the demographic and socioeconomic diversity of the school system, and in the upper levels of the career ladder school leaders should serve as mentees to new leaders of schools serving large proportions of low-performing students.
- 19.20. A critical role for principals is to cultivate a school environment in which teachers develop cultural competence, enhance empathy and respect for students, eliminate biases and stereotypes, and assume that all students regardless of their race/ethnicity/gender etc. are capable of the highest levels of academic achievement. Principals should be evaluated on their success in fostering such school environments

Implementation ~~Considerations~~Decisions:

1. The State framework provides design parameters, including titles and criteria for movement up the ladder, to districts as outlined above and described below. Districts and unions are free to implement a wide variety of designs (including determining pay scale, roles for teachers within schools, the process for grandfathering in teachers and process for posting and hiring for needed positions) as needed as part of collective bargaining, provided they remain within the design parameters outlined by the State, or they risk losing out on State funding.
2. The Guiding Principles for the Maryland Career Ladder for Educators are:
 - a. Salary that attracts new teachers to the profession;
 - b. Salary that incentivizes existing teachers to opt-in to the career ladder (higher salary earlier in career, greater lifetime earnings, meet/exceed MA@30);
 - c. Progressing in teacher salary as performance increases as demonstrated by ~~pursuing~~/achieving National Board Certification;

- d. Career ladder incentivizes teachers to stay in the classroom without moving to the Administrator Track (Lead/Master/Professor Master teachers); and
 - e. These principles must work in all 24 school systems.
3. Other than a minimum teacher salary of \$60,000 by year 5 of implementation, specific salaries will be left up to districts.
 4. NBC fees (including initial and renewal fees) will be provided by State and local funds and the district will serve as the payor to the NBC organization.
 5. Existing teachers holding NBC ~~or completing 1-3 components~~ and having received positive performance evaluations can move up the career ladder upon implementation of the career ladder and receive the designated salary increase; current NBC stipends will terminate at that time.

~~Assumptions for Costing Out the Career Ladder:~~

- ~~1. Minimum salary of \$60,000 for all teachers by year five of implementation of the recommendations (10% salary increase in years 1 through 3 plus any COLAs will also be used to raise the minimum salary to \$60,000.~~
- ~~2. The model includes all teachers, assuming a similar teacher student ratio to actual ratios from recent years, as well as guidance counselors and librarians/media specialists. It also includes the additional public prekindergarten teachers required for expanded age 3 and 4 prekindergarten programs recommended by Working Group 1. It does not include administrators or any expanded staffing proposed in other work groups, which may be accounted for in other elements.~~
- ~~3. Student enrollment estimates through 2026 from Maryland Department of Planning projections, *Public School Enrollment Projections 2017-2026* (September 2017). Estimates for 2027-2029 based on four year average enrollment increases for the years 2024-2026.~~
- ~~4. Estimates of the total number of teachers beyond 2018 based on the actual average ratio of all teachers to student enrollment for the years 2014-2018.~~
- ~~5. Statewide average teacher salaries by years of experience and educational attainment calculated for 2018 using MSDE staffing data for all staff categorized as Teacher/Instructor (implied statewide salary schedule). Base salaries used for career ladder projections are 2018 salaries inflated to 2020 using inflation factor provided by the Department of Legislative Services.~~
- ~~6. Statewide costs of baseline and opt-out teacher salaries are estimated by progressing teachers across the implied statewide salary schedule. The model~~

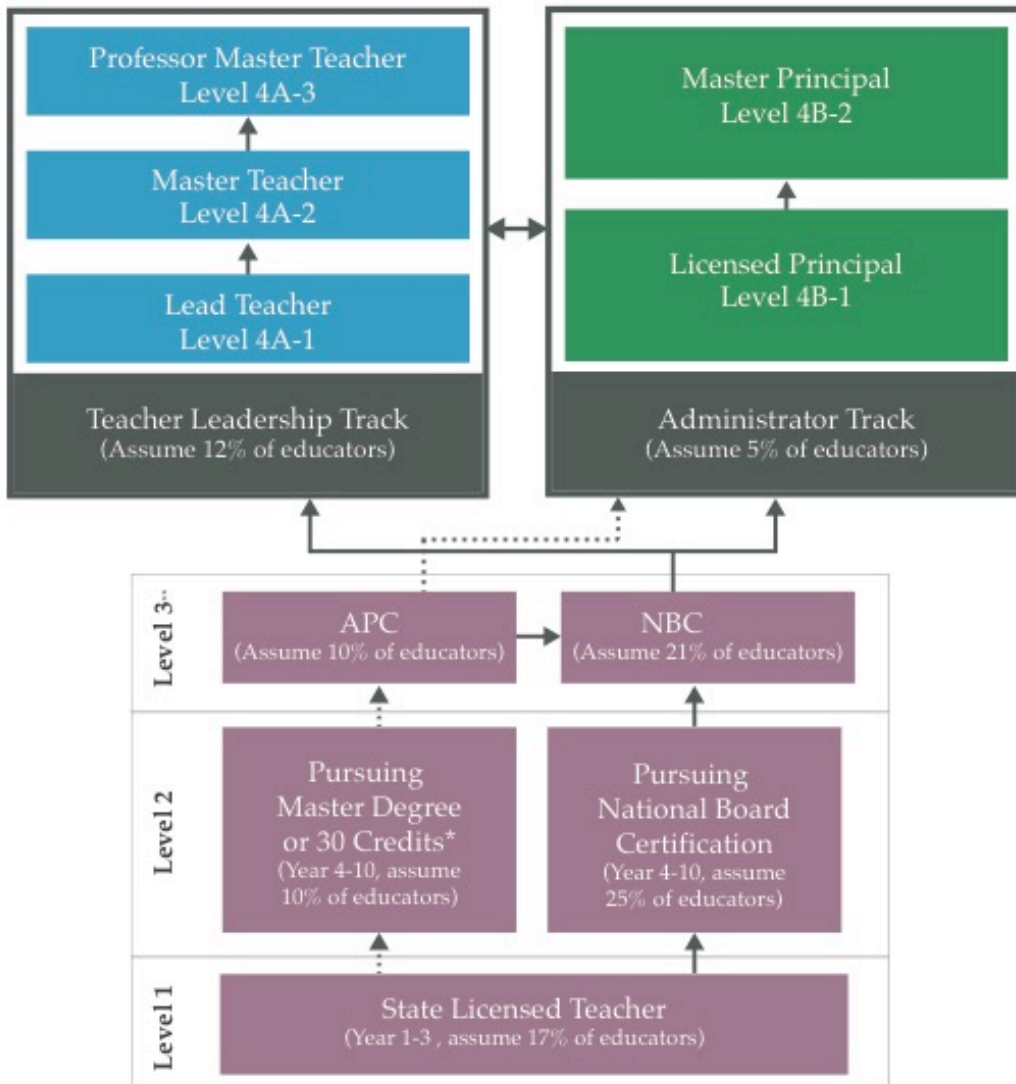
~~assumes an annual teacher turnover rate of 7.0%. The salary schedule cells from which teachers leave and are hired into are based on averaged actual staffing data provided by MSDE. The annual number of teachers earning advanced credits and degrees is also based on averaged actual staffing data provided by MSDE.~~

- ~~7. Local teacher retirement rates use state provided projections through 2029. (State retirement costs are not directly affected.) Non retirement fringe benefits are estimated to be 11% of salary for all years through 2029 plus \$11,939 for health insurance.~~
- ~~8. The rate at which teachers attempt to complete NBPTS modules (e.g. whether a teacher attempts 1, 2, 3, or all 4 modules in a given year) is based on data on the distribution of the number of modules purchased by individual teachers in a year provided by the NBPTS.~~
- ~~9. NBPTS module passing rates are assumed to be 50% through 2022 (the current state passing rate), 55% in 2023, 60% in 2024, 67% in 2025, 67% in 2026, 69% in 2027, 73% in 2028, and 75% in 2029. The same passing rate is assumed for all modules.~~
- ~~10. The rate at which teachers opt into the NBPTS track starts at 20% in 2023 for all teachers except those with more than 30 years of experience (which is held constant at 1% for all years), increasing to 25% in 2024, 35% in 2025, 40% in 2026, 45% in 2027, 55% in 2028, and 65% in 2029. 100% of new teachers are required to opt in beginning in 2025.~~
- ~~11. The total number of teachers opting into the NBPTS track by year, including those already in the pipeline prior to 2023 is: 11,574 in 2023, 14,496 in 2024, 20,214 in 2025, 25,662 in 2026, 29,460 in 2027, 35,300 in 2028, and 40,627 in 2029.~~
- ~~12. Teachers with 20 or more years of experience must pursue/complete NBPTS within five years.~~
- ~~13. Assumes a maximum of 360 master principal FTEs. The number of master principals is phased in between 2023 and 2026. Master Principals earn extra pay of \$15,000 annually.~~

Cost estimates will be made for the following scenario:

	Salary Increase
Total raise for earning NBPTS certification	\$12,000
Module 1	\$4,000
Module 2	\$2,000
Module 3	\$2,000
Module 4	\$4,000
Modules 1 & 2	\$6,000
Modules 1, 2 & 3	\$8,000
Modules 3 & 4	\$6,000
Modules all 4	\$12,000
Additional raise for low-performing <u>s</u> Schools	\$5,000
Raise for earning 1 st recertification	\$8,000
Raise for earning 2 nd recertification	\$7,000
Raise for earning 3 rd + recertification	\$6,000
Raise for lead teacher	\$5,000
Raise for master teacher	\$10,000
Raise for professor master teacher	\$15,000
Raise for earning MA/ APC	3.0%
Raise for master principal	\$15,000

Maryland Career Ladder for Educators



* 30 Credits in an approved program of study

** Educators in Level 3 include Assistant Principals
Dotted lines are transition plan for existing teachers and administrators.
Teachers pursuing NBC may also be pursuing a Master's Degree.

Element 2h: Train the State Superintendent and the 24 local superintendents, their senior, instruction-related staff, State and local board of education members, and school principals to give them the vision, motivation, skills, and knowledge they will need to implement the recommendations made in the Commission’s report.

Design Assumptions:

1. The training program for superintendents should include the following content:
 - a. A review of U.S. education relative to top performers and the implications for students, the country's economic security, and quality of life;
 - b. A model for strategic thinking that will help leaders transform their districts;
 - c. A working knowledge of the research on how students learn and its implications for instructional redesign, curriculum and professional learning;
 - d. A research-based model for coaching school leaders; and
 - e. Lessons in transformational leadership.
2. The training program for school leaders should include the following content:
 - a. Understanding of how to organize schools for high performance, including how to build instructional leadership teams, implement career ladders for educators, oversee induction and mentoring systems, and identify, recruit and retain high quality school leaders;
 - b. A model for strategic thinking that will help the school leaders drive redesign efforts in their schools;
 - c. A deep understanding of standards-aligned instructional systems;
 - d. A working knowledge of the research on how students learn and its implications for instruction, curriculum and PD in the content areas;
 - e. A research-based model for instructional coaching;
 - f. An overview of ethical leadership directly tied to the school leaders' responsibility to drive equitable learning in their school; and
 - g. Lessons in transformational leadership.
3. Both training programs should include the following characteristics:
 - a. Sustained, lasting at least 12-24 months;
 - b. Cohort-based so leaders can collaborate and learn from their peers;
 - c. Job-embedded; focused on applying learning to problems of practice;
 - d. Tailored using self-diagnostics and school-level diagnostics; and
 - e. Evidence-based according to ESSA guidelines.

Implementation ~~Considerations~~Decisions:

1. After the Commission report is completed and adopted by the State, consider launching a statewide outreach effort to promote all of the Commission’s recommendations, including a high quality media campaign to rebrand teaching as an attractive career. Consider strategies used by top systems such as pro bono

services from leading communications firms in the state and region.~~A national program that trains school leaders in these arenas estimates an average cost of \$12,000 per school over three years.~~

Element 2i: Change the way **schools are organized and managed** to increase the amount of time available for teachers to tutor students who need intensive help and work together in teams to use data and observation to identify students who are falling behind and collaborate on getting them back on track, develop highly engaging and effective lesson plans, mentor new and struggling teachers and systematically improve the school's instructional program using applied research. This element also includes more support for *existing* teachers, who will not benefit from the comprehensive teacher preparation and induction recommendations made earlier in this report. Professional development and teacher evaluation systems can play a pivotal part in providing that support.

Design Assumptions:

1. Following implementation of the career ladder and reforms to teacher preparation in Maryland, schools will begin to look very different from their current form. The system of work organization in future schools is an advanced leadership development system in which people with more expertise are mentoring those with less expertise (as measured in part by effective evaluation systems) and professional development is primarily embedded within the reorganized school day in which teachers have additional time to engage in professional learning.
2. Effective teacher evaluation systems that provide rigorous, reliable and relevant feedback for educators is key. An effective system must be aligned with the 5 core propositions of the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards and include a Peer Assistance and Review model. It must include defined expectations of what evaluators must know and be able to do, calibrated methods to measure performance and provide personalized feedback that is aligned with individual strengths, needs and contexts. To be effective, observations that are used to evaluate teachers should include: documented, observable evidence and be linked to student learning and not consist of simple check-lists; post-observation conferences that encourage teacher reflection of their teaching practice; requirements to assess observer competency; and full inclusion of stake-holders in developing and understanding the evaluation process, including thorough training for evaluators and parallel training for teachers who will be observed and evaluated. The "strategic plans" submitted by each LEA for review and approval by an independent entity (to be determined) must include the teacher evaluation system.
3. In most top performing education systems, the work of professional teachers demands constant learning, which is mostly woven into the work they do. Teams of teachers spend substantial time working in teams to develop better lessons and

- improve their teaching. Supplemental professional development opportunities for existing teachers should be provided to support National Board Certification and the content and pedagogical training proposed in Element 2a for new teachers, specifically the training and competencies described in Design Assumption 1.
4. Assumptions for how teachers will allocate their time in an advanced leadership development system within reorganized schools follow.
 5. At full implementation, teachers at the Licensed Teacher or National Board-certified level of the career ladder (roughly half of all teachers) will teach classes roughly 60% of their working hours.
 - a. Currently, they are teaching about 80% of their time, so this is a 25% reduction in teaching time.
 - b. That 20% of their time will be used to work in teams with other teachers to improve instruction; identify, work with, and tutor students who are falling behind; manage a caseload of the most challenging students and those from concentrated poverty; and participate in professional learning.
 6. Teachers at the Lead Teacher level will teach roughly 50% of their working hours and at the Master Teacher level will teach roughly 40% of their working hours.
 - a. The additional time will enable them to mentor newer and struggling teachers and lead workshops and demonstrations at the school level.
 7. Lead and Master Teachers will play a critical role in the induction and mentoring of new teachers and ongoing support of experienced teachers who need help. This work should be guided by partnerships between the school system and teachers' unions such as the successful Peer Assistance and Review (PAR) program, which should be scaled up across the State as quickly as possible. The State should make grants available through the collaboratives (of LEAs, teachers unions, and IHEs) to support the development of PAR programs.
 8. Seed funds should also be made available through the collaboratives to support the creation of rigorous professional development programs focused on pedagogy and content knowledge, including training in culturally responsive pedagogy and practice.
 9. Teachers at the Professor Master Teacher level on the teaching track (less than 1% of all teachers) will teach roughly 20% of their working hours
 - a. These teachers will be primarily based at universities, serving as the mentors and instructors of teachers in training, mentoring new teachers in induction, and designing and leading professional development across the State
 10. Assistant Principals will teach roughly 20% of their working hours.
 - a. In addition to teaching, they will set priorities for the subject level departments of the school and also fulfill certain specialized roles (for example, the Head of Professional Development at a school would be an Assistant Principal responsible for monitoring the overall professional learning needs of the school staff and strategizing how to meet those needs).

11. Principals and Master Principals may teach roughly 10% of their working hours in order to keep them connected to teaching and learning within the school.

Implementation ~~Considerations~~Decisions:

1. Phasing in these reductions in teaching time and new forms of work organization will need to be done over 10 years in tandem with implementation of the career ladder and will begin with newly Licensed Teachers, particularly new teachers in low performing schools and schools with high concentration of poverty. Low performing schools and schools with high concentration of poverty and/or large achievement gaps between subpopulations of students will also be a priority during the phase in, with the phase in accelerating over time and in coordination with the phasing out of the transitional tutoring program in Element 3c.
2. Teachers will need training in how to collaborate and implement their roles in the career ladder, including:
 - a. How to lead and mentor teams of professionals to promote professional learning among colleagues;
 - b. How to collaborate with colleagues to improve student performance; and
 - c. Advanced training in the science of learning specific to individual disciplines.

~~A national program that trains existing teachers in a research-based understanding of how students learn costs \$25,000 per cohort of 25 teachers, plus an additional \$12,000 per school to provide ongoing support and technical assistance to individual schools.~~

Developing Total Cost for Elements in Policy Area 2

Policy Area 2 includes several elements that each carry a significant cost. The cost assumptions used to estimate the additional costs associated with implementing each of the elements are summarized below. Elements not included below either do not have additional costs associated with them, or their costs are accounted for in other Commission recommendations. Additional detail for each cost element is provided in Appendix X.

Element 2a More rigorous teacher preparation that is integrated with induction: The cost associated with making teacher preparation more rigorous and extending the teacher practicum are primarily a repurposing of existing funds by both higher education institutions and school systems. State seed grants of approximately \$2.5 million will be made available to teacher preparation collaboratives of school systems, university-based teacher preparation programs, and exclusive employee representatives over 2-5 years to develop and implement rigorous teacher preparation programs and practicums. MSDE one-time and ongoing administrative costs increase to build capacity.

Element 2b Raise teacher licensure standards: MSDE capacity building costs associated with Element 2a are also assumed to cover these costs.

Element 2c Expand teaching scholarships and loan assistance for highly skilled and diverse candidates to teach in high-need schools: Scholarship funding increases by \$2 million in year 2 (in addition to \$2 million currently mandated), \$6 million in year 3, \$10 million in year 4 and \$16 million in year 5 and thereafter. It is assumed that funding continues at this level until a sufficient number of qualified teachers are produced and remain in the Maryland teaching profession.

Element 2d Encourage higher education institutions to take advantage of national foundation efforts to develop highly qualified teachers and leaders from diverse backgrounds: The cost for the State to provide any required matching funds is unknown but assumed to be minimal.

Element 2e Launch statewide public relations and communications initiative to rebrand teaching as an attractive career and attract students from diverse backgrounds: No additional cost beyond \$250,000 MSDE currently receives annually for teacher outreach and recruitment.

Element 2f and 2g Raise teacher pay to make it equitable with other highly trained professionals with the same amount of education and develop career ladder for teachers and school leaders:

1. Minimum salary of \$60,000 for all teachers by year five of implementation of the recommendations (10% salary increase in years 1 through 3 plus any COLAs will also be used to raise the minimum salary to \$60,000).
2. The model includes all teachers, assuming a similar teacher-student ratio to actual ratios from recent years, as well as guidance counselors and librarians/media specialists. It also includes the additional public prekindergarten teachers recommended for expanded age 3 and 4 prekindergarten programs. It does not include administrators or any other expanded staffing, which may be accounted for in other elements.
3. Student enrollment estimates through 2026 from Maryland Department of Planning projections, *Public School Enrollment Projections 2017-2026* (September 2017). Estimates for 2027-2029 based on four-year average enrollment increases for the years 2023-2026.
4. Estimates of the total number of teachers beyond 2018 based on the actual average ratio of all teachers to student enrollment for the years 2014-2018.

5. Statewide average teacher salaries by years of experience and educational attainment calculated for 2018 using MSDE staffing data for all staff categorized as Teacher/Instructor (implied statewide salary schedule). Base salaries used for career ladder projections are 2018 salaries inflated to 2020 using inflation factor provided by the Department of Legislative Services.
6. Statewide costs of baseline and opt-out teacher salaries are estimated by progressing teachers across the implied statewide salary schedule. The model assumes an annual teacher turnover rate of 7.0%. The salary schedule cells from which teachers leave and are hired into are based on averaged actual staffing data provided by MSDE. The annual number of teachers earning advanced credits and degrees is also based on averaged actual staffing data provided by MSDE.
7. Local teacher retirement rates use state-provided projections through 2029. (State retirement costs are not directly affected.) Non-retirement fringe benefits are estimated to be 11% of salary for all years through 2029 plus \$11,939 for health insurance.
8. The rate at which teachers attempt to complete National Board of Professional Teaching Standards (NBPTS) certification, which includes a total of 4 modules that must be completed and a minimum or combined passing score on the modules must be achieved to receive National Board Certification, is based on data on the distribution of the number of modules purchased by individual teachers in a year provided by the NBPTS.
9. NBC passing rates are assumed to be 50% through 2022 (the current State passing rate), 55% in 2023, 60% in 2024, 67% in 2025, 67% in 2026, 69% in 2027, 73% in 2028, and 75% in 2029.
10. The rate at which teachers opt into the NBPTS track starts at 20% in 2023 for all teachers except those with more than 30 years of experience (which is held constant at 1% for all years), increasing to 25% in 2024, 35% in 2025, 40% in 2026, 45% in 2027, 55% in 2028, and 65% in 2029. 100% of new teachers are required to opt-in beginning in 2025.
11. The total number of teachers opting into the NBPTS track by year, including those already in the pipeline prior to 2023 is: 11,574 in 2023, 14,496 in 2024, 20,214 in 2025, 25,662 in 2026, 29,460 in 2027, 35,300 in 2028, and 40,627 in 2029.
12. Teachers with 20 or more years of experience who pursue NBPTS certification must complete it within five years of the legislation's enactment.

13. Assumes a maximum of 360 master principal FTEs. The number of master principals is phased-in between 2023 and 2026. Master Principals earn extra pay of \$15,000 annually.

	<u>Salary Increase</u>
<u>Total raise for earning NBPTS certification</u>	<u>\$12,000</u>
<u>Additional raise for low-performing schools</u>	<u>\$5,000</u>
<u>Raise for earning 1st recertification</u>	<u>\$8,000</u>
<u>Raise for earning 2nd recertification</u>	<u>\$7,000</u>
<u>Raise for earning 3rd+ recertification</u>	<u>\$6,000</u>
<u>Raise for lead teacher</u>	<u>\$5,000</u>
<u>Raise for master teacher</u>	<u>\$10,000</u>
<u>Raise for professor master teacher</u>	<u>\$15,000</u>
<u>Raise for earning MA/APC</u>	<u>3.0%</u>
<u>Raise for master principal</u>	<u>\$15,000</u>

Element 2h Train the State Superintendent and the 24 local superintendents, their senior, instruction-related staff, State and local board of education members, and school principals: Based on national programs that train school leaders, one-time costs to train existing staff total \$12.9 million spread over five years. Ongoing costs to train new staff are assumed to be \$200,000 annually.

Element 2i Change the way schools are organized and managed to increase the amount of time available for teachers to tutor students who need intensive help and work together in teams and train teachers in the effective use of the additional collaborative time:

1. Teachers' instructional time is reduced to provide additional time for collaboration beginning in 2021. Classroom teachers' instructional time is reduced by 25% (from 80% to 60% instructional time of the contract day) excluding certain teaching positions, including those without regular classroom responsibilities.
2. Instructional time for teacher leaders is also reduced to the following levels: lead teachers - 50%, master teachers - 40%, and professor master teachers - 20%.
3. These reductions in instructional time will require an additional 14,685 teachers by 2030 to continue providing the same number of classes (not including prekindergarten).

One-time costs to implement teacher training total \$3 million over three years, with ongoing costs of \$2 million annually.

Exhibit 2-X provides the annual total cost (State and local) to implement Policy Area 2 elements totaling \$172.8 million in fiscal 2020 and increasing to \$2.8 billion in fiscal 2030. The costs in the exhibit represent the cost of this policy area in isolation from other policy areas. See Chapter 7 for an explanation of deductions of costs that overlapped with costs already identified in another policy area as well as cost savings. In particular, substantial teacher salary costs contained in Policy Area 2 overlap with Policy Areas 1 and 4.